(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2054.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1786.

VENICE, *January* 23.

THE ſenate received freſh advices from the chevalier Emo, purporting that the bey had requeſted him to repair to Tunis, for the purpoſe of negotiating a pacific treaty. The ſenate were of opinion, that it would be imprudent for the chevalier to truſt his perſon in a nation, which, beſides having reaſon to conſider him as its moſt formidable enemy, had proved itſelf regardleſs of the common rights of mankind, and accuſtomed to act in defiance of the moſt ſolemn treaties. The commander is inſtructed to reject the bey's propoſition in the above reſpect, and left to act according to his own diſcretion, either in purſuing the war, or concluding of a peace, as may beſt accord with the dignity of the republic, and the ſafety of his perſon.

VIENNA, *February* 8.

The emperor, deſirous of aboliſhing in his ſtates the claims of birthright ſo prejudicial to the younger branches of families, has ordered divers ſtates of his extenſive empire, to adopt ſuch efficacious means that for the future the ſucceſſion to patrimonial poſſeſſions be regulated on the footing of equality between the children of the ſame father or the ſame mother.

The emperor extends his attention to the kingdom of Hungary, which he with reaſon eſteems as the brighteſt jewel of his crown. If, on the one hand, the monarch ſubjects the Hungarians to the payment of impoſts and taxes which they were unuſed to before the preſent reign, he neglects nothing to facilitate the means of their acquiring affluence and eaſe, which they employ with ſucceſs.

His majeſty hath ordered an early communication to be opened between Hungary and his other ſtates, and even between the different provinces of that fertile kingdom, by means of highways and canals, to facilitate the interior commerce of the kingdom.

FRANKFORT, *February* 3.

By accounts from Munich we learn, that every endeavour is uſed there to bring about a good underſtanding between every branch of the Palatinate houſe. The elector is in perfect health, and the inhabitants of Bavaria are under no apprehenſion of any exchange. The elector of Mentz makes no ſecret of his acceſſion to the Germanic league, and has given orders to his ambaſſador at the diet to fulfil his charge in the moſt impartial manner. The expences of the marching of the German troops to and from the Netherlands, together with all the warlike preparations, is reckoned at eleven millions of rix dollars.

LONDON, *January* 23.

A circumſtance of a very ſingular nature occurred a few days ago in the city:—A merchant who had realized a conſiderable property, happened to have a trifling diſpute with his only daughter, and in a violent paſſion ran to his deſk in order to alter his will, and cut her off with a ſhilling; but his arm was arreſted by the hand of Providence; for, on taking the pen, he fell down in an apoplectic fit, and inſtantly expired; by which accident the lady is now miſtreſs of upwards of twenty thouſand pounds.

Feb. 4. Letters from Madrid mention, that government preſerves the moſt profound ſecrecy with reſpect to the real ſtate of affairs in the South-American provinces; but that private advices from that quarter of the globe, repreſent a continuance of the ſovereignty of Spain as exceedingly precarious, ſince the natives have within the laſt few years afforded numberleſs proofs of an unanimous and inflexible determination to emancipate themſelves from the tyranny of the Spaniſh government.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, January 22.

"The captain of a French ſhip lately arrived from Rhode-Iſland ſays, he was boarded by an Algerine cruiſer of 44 guns, and full of men, about nineteen leagues weſt of the Weſtern Iſlands, when after detaining him ſome hours, and taking ſeveral articles out of the ſhip, ſuffered him to proceed, the next day he was chaſed by a frigate, carrying the Algerine colours, which mounted thirty-ſix guns upon one deck, when a fine breeze of wind ſprung up, and two ſhips appeared in ſight, the Algerine gave over the chaſe, and made all the ſail ſhe poſſibly could after thoſe ſhips; and he further ſays, that all night he heard a very heavy cannonading."

Feb. 14. On Monday ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, and contain the following account, viz. A large ſhip from Virginia, bound to Cadiz, laden with tobacco, was lately captured by an Algerine rover within three leagues of that port, and carried to Algiers; the captain, crew, and ſeveral paſſengers, were all ſent into ſlavery; the rover had a ſtout Dutch built ſhip with her, a prize which ſhe took the day before, but the captain and the ſhip's company eſcaped in their boats, and got clear off. They farther add, that the Algerines have within a ſhort time fitted out a great number of cruiſers, many of them were ſtout veſſels, ſome carrying upwards of 40 guns, and full of deſperate fellows; they are become very formidable, and pay no regard to the flag of any nation except the Britiſh, to which they ſhew the greateſt reſpect and friendſhip.

Mr. Fox in his ſpeeches on the two firſt days of the preſent ſeſſion, has very ſeverely arraigned the confederacy entered into by the king of England, as elector of Hanover, with the electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, for preſerving the integrity of the German empire, and preventing the exchange of Bavaria. Mr. Fox has likewiſe returned on this occaſion to the ancient politics of England, namely, the cementing a ſtrict alliance between the courts of London and Vienna; and he declares, at the ſame time, that the emperor is the only great ally to whom this country can look for oppoſing the houſe of Bourbon. All theſe facts were aſſerted, and this line of policy was recommended by Mr. Wraxall five years ago in the houſe of commons, at a time too when ſuch an alliance might have extricated us from all the diſaſters of an unfortunate war. Mr. Fox is now become a proſelyte to Mr. Wraxall's politics, and their advocate.

A motion is ſoon to be made to declare a free port in one of the Weſt-India iſlands, and alſo at the Bahamas. The miniſter, it is ſaid, is of opinion that Dominica is better ſituated than Grenada for a great emporium of trade, but the matter will be warmly combated by the friends of each iſland.

By a letter from Paris we learn, that a few days ſince, a jeweller of eminence waited upon his majeſty with ſome curious ſnuff boxes: a young nobleman, of conſiderable rank in the regiment of *Monſieur*, who was then in conference with the king, joined in commendation of the beauty and workmanſhip of the boxes, till watching an opportunity, he concealed one in the ſleeve of his uniform. This being perceived by his majeſty, he demanded of the jeweller "whether he had all his boxes?" "Yes, Sire."—"Count them," repeated the king; which being done, the box was miſſed.——"It is not loſt, cried the king, that officer can reſtore it," and ſtepping forward, his majeſty ſtruck him with his fiſt.—The diſgrace that follows will of courſe be perpetual.——His commiſſion is to be recalled, and cancelled, and ſuch other marks of odium fixed on him, as the nature of the enormity admits.

The following are the reſolutions come to by their high mightineſſes to keep ſhut the Scheld, and preſerve the uſual duties when fort Lillo ſhall be ſurrendered up to the Auſtrian government:

"That according to the intention of their high mightineſſes, a convenient fort ſhall be erected at the place called Badſche Kade, in the county of Sud Bevelane, beſides ſtationing there a guard ſhip off Saftewen, between Bolbaken, and the place where now ſtands the Brunſwick, lieutenant Janſſen, commander, within five or ſix fathoms of low water.

"That in conſequence thereof, cuſtom duties, &c. ſhall be acquitted at the ſaid fort, as it has been hitherto practiſed at Lillo, to which purpoſe the office at that place ſhall be tranſferred to the next fort, where all ſhips coming down or going up the Scheld from the eaſt to the weſtward ſhall pay the uſual duties, and undergo the cuſtomary ſearch; that on board the aforeſaid armed ſhip, there ſhall conſtantly attend two officers, for the purpoſe of ſearching the veſſels which ſhall be bound from Holland or Zealand with an intention of continuing in their way through the Brabant; as alſo to examine their paſſports, as it has hitherto been practiſed at Lillo.

"That whereas the ſaid fort Lillo is to be evacuated ſix weeks after the ratification of the treaty with his imperial majeſty, and conſidering that it is impoſſible within ſo ſhort a time to begin the intended fort, much leſs to build the neceſſary offices and dwellings for the reception of cuſtom-houſe officers from the admiralties of Holland and Zealand; and that in conſequence thereof compters cannot be erected in that place; reſolved that the Scheld, in order to prevent all interruption in the receipt of duties, ſhall be ſhut up in the following manner; that is to ſay:

"That ſhips ſhall be ſtationed on the aforeſaid river of the haven of Badſche Kade, near the ſhore, in four or five fathoms of water, having each on board two cuſtom-houſe officers from Zealand, and one from Holland. That upon proviſo the payment of cuſtom duties ſhall be diſcharged on board the ſaid ſhip by the ſaid officers, on all veſſels going up or down the Scheld, and that ſearches will take place as done hitherto at Lillo.

"That beſides the above, a ſmall ſhip ſhall be ſtationed on the ſame ſpot, having on board two more officers from Lillo, viz. one on the part of Zealand, the other on that of Holland, whoſe buſineſs will be to ſearch the veſſels going up the Scheld, in their way to Brabant; alſo to viſit the paſſports, as is practiſed by the ſhips at Lillo, and to ſtand as it were the laſt guard for the ſaid cuſtoms, that the latter may be expoſed to no fraud.

"And finally, that orders ſhall be given by the admiralties of the Meuſe and Zealand, for the fitting out accordingly the requiſite ſhips, that the blocking up the Scheld may, *caſu quo*, be effected in the beſt and ſpeedieſt manner poſſible."

Feb. 20. By a letter from Bar-le-Duc, in Lorrain, we have the following intelligence, which is announced to be a fact: "The public executioner of Landau, who is looked on as an adept in the art of decollating, received an anonymous letter laſt week from Nancy, the capital of Lorrain, by which he was ordered, on a day appointed, to be at the gate of that town, and to take with him the beſt axe. He obeyed the order, and when he came to the ſpot was ſeized by three armed men, and entreated not to reſiſt; they then blindfolded him, and put him into a poſt-chaiſe. After having travelled about twelve hours, he was conducted into an apartment hung round with black, and having many lamps to light it. The napkin with which his eyes were covered, was inſtantly taken off. A tall man, in a maſk, pointed to a perſon on the floor, whoſe head was in a ſack. The executioner was ordered to ſtrike off the head; he refuſed. The man threatened him with a brace of piſtols; he was at length forced to obey. When the execution was over he received a purſe of two hundred louis, was then blindfolded once more, put in the ſame chaiſe, and carried to the place where he was taken up. He affirms, that he does not know of what ſex the unhappy victim was, nor can he tell where he had been but thinks he croſſed the Rhine."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, February 1.

"A treaty is now negotiating among the Italian and ſome other powers, at the head of which is her moſt faithful majeſty, for the guarantee and mutual protection of their trade againſt the piratical ſtates of Barbary; one article of which particularly ſtipulates, that no preſents, bargains, or ſale of naval ſtores, to any of the Barbary ſtates, ſhall at any time be made by either of the contracting parties, and that they ſhall jointly keep up a ſufficient force in the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of that ſea. Other powers, it is conceived, will find their account in joining this league."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, February 8.

"Their high mightineſſes are ſeriouſly determined to lay hold of the preſent opportunity of a complete pacification, to put in practice ſchemes for the benefit of the commerce of the republic, in conſequence of which, orders have been ſent to the Eaſt and Weſt-India companies, to give an account of their affairs, and particularly of the loſſes they ſuſtained during the late war."

Feb. 23. The meaſure which the Spaniſh court has adopted of parting with Eaſt-Florida to the French is recommended by ſound policy. The ambition of the coloniſts would perhaps at ſome future period, urge them to make incurſions on the rich territories of their neighbours; and it was thought an inſtance of wiſdom in lord Shelburne, on the late peace, that he did not preſs for retaining the poſſeſſion of the Floridas, but reſigned them to Spain, that her colonies might border on thoſe of the new ſtates, and enmities and hoſtilities of courſe enſue. But if the French agree to purchaſe Eaſt-Florida, or except it in exchange for ſome ceſſion, they will form a ſtrong barrier and wall of ſeparation, between the new ſtates and the Spaniſh dominions, and ſecure the latter from conteſt and invaſion. The activity as well as wiſdom diſcovered by the French, in the management of their American ſettlements, will render this new colony of infinitely more value, ſtrength, and importance, than it would have been if retained by the indolent Spaniard, who alſo has already more territory than he can manage. But

the vicinity of these new and ambitious neighbours, may have an inauspicious effect on the settlements which the English have prosecuted lately with so much vigour among the Bahama Islands, and which promised to be formidable neighbours in time of war, to the trade of Mexico, being exceedingly well situated for privateering, and annoying the intercourse with Cuba.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, January 26.

"A very alarming rumour prevails, which, for the sake of suffering humanity, we most ardently wish may prove premature and unconfirmed. It is reported that the plague has lately broke out at Otschakow; this is strengthened by letters from Poland, which assert, that the dreadful scourge hath already reached as far as Balta, a Turkish town on the frontiers of the above kingdom. Whether this melancholy piece of intelligence be exaggerated or not, it cannot be entirely destitute of some sort of foundation. In such cases, mere probability should awaken the attention of government, and, in consequence of the report, every precaution is now taken by our ministry to cut off all communication with Persia. Letters from Vienna also assert, that the plague had manifested itself at Mohilow; this we take to be a mistake in the name instead of Minerof, where it is but too true that the pestilential disorder hath already been fatal to an incredible number of inhabitants."

An eel of most extraordinary dimensions was lately caught on the coast of Norfolk, and presented to a gentleman in Norwich, who has caused it to be collared. It measured five feet ten inches in length, was nine inches thick, two feet round, and weighed between fifty and sixty pounds.

Feb. 28. It has been remarked, that in all distant engagements, whether by land or sea, the French have the better of the English; and to what is that circumstance owed, unless to the French military and mariners being constantly habituated to the use and management of the ordnance, which are placed in their various forts? The superiority of the French to us in this respect has been found to be very detrimental to us: and whatever can have the tendency of raising us to a level with our enemies, must be deserving of public notice and commendation.

Ministry do well to seize every scheme that promises to bring any increase to our public income. In this view, the efforts which they now make to bring about treaties of commerce with Russia, with France, with America and with Holland, merit high applause.

A copy of the dispatch which the ministry of lord Lansdown received, given them the first intimation of the threatened descent on our coast. It is dated Paris the 28th of May, 1782, and the following is the passage relating to the invasion:

"It is the intent of the ministers, as soon as the Spanish fleet come off Brest, that an attempt shall be made upon your coast, as marshal Broglio has sent a plan to M. de Castries of the coast about Plymouth, to the westward, in the bay called Port Wrintle, or Whitesand Bay. This is the place they intend to land at, as there are not any batteries there, and they mean to destroy the dock-yard of Plymouth."

On the receipt of this letter a cabinet council was held, and the duke of Richmond, accompanied by two engineers, went down to Plymouth, and found the survey to correspond exactly with the plan communicated to the French court.—That plan and survey was made by the young Clonard, and sent by him to Broglio. The duke of Richmond from that time has taken up the opinion that fortifications are necessary.

About ten days ago, as a farmer's servants were digging gravel in Oxfordshire, they discovered several human skeletons, which encouraged them to enlarge the pit, in doing of which upwards of thirty were found.—How they came to be deposited on that spot, cannot as yet be accounted for. An old sword was found by the side of one of the skeletons, which intimates as if they had been slain in battle—probably in some skirmish during the troubles of king Charles I.

March 2. Two valuable American vessels, the one bound from St. Ubes for Philadelphia, the other of Boston, have been captured by the Algerines. The captains Stephen and O'Bryan, have sent letters to the American states, imploring redemption, but to no purpose; they therefore share an equal fate with others who have presented petitions to no effect. The dey's demands are too exorbitant; his heralds, in form, have declared war against the states.

The Spaniards have at last patched up a peace with the Algerines. They have stipulated to give them six frigates to cruise in the Western Ocean, and to redeem all their slaves for three millions of dollars. But exclusive of this, they are to pay, or have paid, a very large sum of money.

March 3. We are informed that the emperor of Morocco has declared himself an enemy to the United States, and has sent four frigates as far southward as the Madeira islands. This is an additional difficulty which they have to struggle with, equal to that of the Algerines.

March 4. We are informed that a discovery has lately been made, which cannot fail of being highly interesting to the learned world, particularly to astronomers. A lady amusing herself with looking at the moon through M. Herschel's large telescope, perceived a spot of an uncommonly ruddy colour in the disk of that planet, which she made some gentlemen present, and particularly Mr. Herschel, remark. On examination it was concluded to proceed from a volcano; a conjecture which seems to be favoured by the prodigious height of the lunar mountains, that known to astronomers by the name of Mount St. Catharine, having (by a very ingenious method for taking the altitude of so distant an object) been found to be not fewer than eleven miles perpendicular height. If this discovery be real, it will decide in the affirmative the question which has so long divided astronomers, whether the moon has an atmosphere, it being impossible for fire to subsist without air.

Extract of a letter from Hermanstadt, January 10.

"We have here a fresh proof of the degree of perfection to which unfortunate persons deprived of sight, can carry the sense of feeling. A blind man of this city has employed himself in a joinery work, which he executes with such art as to astonish the best workmen; the latter doubted a long time whether he did it himself, and imagined he only lent his name to some able workman, who made use of this means to dispose of his work more readily, and to greater advantage, and they made him work under their inspection. The magistrate, on their testimony, has permitted the blind man to continue his work, and dispose of it for his own advantage."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, February 8.

"A large Spanish ship of 16 guns, laden with masts, yards, cordage, and other naval stores, bound to Carthagena, was lately captured within a day's sail of that place, by an Algerine rover, after a smart engagement of several glasses, in which a great number of the Barbarians were killed and wounded; amongst the former was their captain, a very daring fellow. The Spaniards behaved with great bravery during the whole of the action, and cleared the decks of the infidels three times."

Extract of a letter from Flushing, February 24.

"The Werwagtig, Snock, Orange, Zeal, and Thetis guardships are now so disposed at the mouth of the Scheld, as entirely to block up the entrance of that river here, according to an order of the states, which disposition will be continued till the new forts are built. It is sincerely wished, that these regulations may not hereafter prove a fresh subject of litigation."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, February 2.

"Arrived the Juno, Mayne, from the Havanna: she passed by an Algerine frigate and a Genoese armed ship, which had just began to engage with each other: the Juno was stopped by four Algerine corsairs at different times, but finding her English property, they suffered her to pass free."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, February 4.

"The commercial confederacy have resolved on a general attack of all such powers on the Barbary coast, who refuse satisfaction when any of our vessels are captured. Two or three of the European courts who had been officially applied to join, have excused themselves on an opinion, that the extirpation of these renegadoes is impracticable; for which reason they are renewing their treaties with them: this may hurt the cause in which her most faithful majesty has so deeply engaged."

March 6. The plague continues with little variation at Smyrna. It increased at Constantinople the last fortnight; and the intelligence from Wallachia mentions that it is making a considerable progress in that country.

March 8. As a proof of the truth of the assertion, that the emperor's edict in Flanders would materially affect the trade and manufactures of this country, several persons have lately returned from the Low Countries, after visiting Ostend, Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, &c. without having disposed of a single article; many of them indeed not having opened their packages, after an expensive journey, while they had the mortification to see the French dealers, and even Dutch, dispose of their wares in the public fairs and markets at the usual prices, and sneering at the disappointment of our countrymen, some of whom would have fain passed off their wares for French, and had even, by means of bribes, obtained French passes and licences; but in this they did not succeed, since they were much undersold by our Gallic neighbours. Upon this account many have entered into a resolution of giving up this branch of trafic, after having inquired of the English minister at Brussels, and of persons in the departments of government at home, who give no hopes of better days, or any elevation of the emperor's placarts.

March 9. The elector of Hanover's accession to the Germanic league, must be attended with very serious consequences to this country. Whenever the emperor hears of Frederick's death, he will attempt Bavaria, and the British nation is then involved in all the horrors of war. That this is the opinion of Sir R. Murray Keith, our ambassador at Vienna, is well known to ministers. Sir Robert, when he heard of the elector's accession to the league, wrote home that the emperor was in the utmost chagrin, and vowed that he would henceforward treat the English in a different manner to what he formerly did.

Colonel Tarleton goes out to India with lord Cornwallis. Experience will perhaps render him prudent; and though he exchanged the laurel he won in America, for the myrtle of Venus Meretrix in England, he may, perhaps, snatch a new wreath from the turban of Tippoo Saib, the great mogul, or a nabob.

Sir John Burgoyne is known to have suffered much in health from his late affair; and some time ago, he underwent the severe operation common in India, of having his liver scraped.

A confirmation has been received in town, since Saturday, of the engagement mentioned in the papers, between a Genoese and Algerine armed vessel with this additional circumstance, that the two ships when a-breast of each other within pistol shot, began a most dreadful conflict, when the Genoese blew up, and every soul perished. The Algerines (according to the account received) shouted on the explosion, "Ecco i Genovesi!"—There go the Genoese.

March 10. The accession of Hanover to the Germanic league will not only not involve the continent in a war, but prevent its being so involved. Had no combination been formed against the house of Austria, who knows to what extremities its ambition might have carried it? As matters now stand, the power of Prussia, aided by that of several respectable and potent princes, is set in opposition to that of the emperor. The energy of these confederates will, in no degree, be impaired by the demise of the Prussian king (an event for which some of our countrymen seem to wish) as prince Henry of Prussia is universally acknowledged to be equal to his brother in regard to the knowledge of government, and superior as to skill in military enterprises.

How very different is the attention which has been paid to the enlargement of the royal navy, since the conclusion of the late war, from that which was paid to the same object after the conclusion of the preceding war! When the French, following up the blow given by the Americans, sent out their fleets against us, we had hardly a line of battle ship in complete repair, though the suspicions we entertained of the fidelity of the French had led ministry to bestir themselves a little. At this day the greatest exertions are unremittingly made in our dock-yards.

The king and his council are aware of the high advantage of maintaining our station among the most eminent naval powers, and the first lord of the admiralty is both disposed and qualified to accomplish every measure which they can recommend.

Authentic letters received yesterday from Brussels, dated March 1, confirm the accounts of the imperial edict having produced the most fatal consequences on the importation of our finer steel manufactures and coarser hardwares.

Governor Penn is soon to go out to America in the character of ambassador and plenipotentiary from the British court. It is supposed, that his appointment to this great office is to be attributed to the influence of lord Lonsdale, between whom and the governor there has long subsisted the strictest and most intimate friendship.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, February 18.

"Our coasts, as well as those of Portugal are very much infested by Algerine cruisers; they are exceedingly troublesome, and plunder the ships of all nations that fall in their way, except the British, which pass without interruption. The latter end of last month an Algerine xebec, of 22 guns, took a large ship, richly laden, under Russian colours, at the Straits mouth, after a sharp contest, and sent her to Algiers. The captain and crew, with several passengers are also sent into slavery, except one English gentleman, whom the Barbarians set on shore at Gibraltar."

SHELBURNE, *(N. S.) April 27.*

Extract of a letter from Windsor, Nova Scotia, April 6.

"I heard a letter from London read to-day, wherein it mentioned, that a treaty of amity and commerce is like to take place between Great-Britain and the states of America, and that several gentlemen were making interest for the consulship; money exceeding plenty in the exchequer, and the noble Pitt shining in the character of minister; particularly in his mode of taxation and œconomy; the duty on tea, though much lessened, brings in a third more revenue than it ever did, and the additional tax on windows, lands and houses, raises very considerably. In short, they find themselves rich enough to do any thing: The funds are continuing to raise daily.

"While writing this I am informed an official letter is arrived at Halifax, from lord Sydney, that general Carleton is to come out governor-general; that he is to reside four months of the year at Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the remainder in Canada."

NEW-YORK, *May 2.*

Extract of a letter from New-Jersey, April 15.

"In most of the counties of this state the raising of flax has been so totally discontinued since the conclusion of the late war, that now, after being convinced of the necessity of producing that valuable article among ourselves, the farmers cannot command a peck of flaxseed to sow for the ensuing season. I am sorry to say the sound of the spinning wheel has, of late years been but rarely heard among us, and that both matrons and maids, instead of attending the duties of the distaff, as formerly, are employed in talking politics, and haranguing on the necessity of a free

importation of gauzes and other vile trash, that, if not speedily discountenanced, will soon make us poor indeed!"

Notwithstanding the repeated accounts of the depredations of the Barbary corsairs upon the American trade, there is reason to think the far greater part of the intelligence is fabricated by our old *well-wishers* in England and elsewhere, for purposes sufficiently obvious——The story of the Turkish cruisers in the West-India seas, is probably of equal authority with the rest, and calculated to operate upon the credulous and uninformed of this country, who think nothing safe, except in British bottoms.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 17.

By recent letters from Spain we hear, that the account of the cession of the Floridas to France is premature; but that there was great reason to believe that something of the kind would take place between England and Spain, in exchange for the fortress of Gibraltar, which would besides be followed by a very favourable treaty of commerce. Should it take place it may prove of a very alarming nature to the United States, both as neighbours and as rivals in several important branches of trade.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, May 3.

"Thursday last, captain White arrived here from Jamaica, in 25 days. He was obliged to quit the island precipitately, before he had completed his business, to escape a seizure. On his passage he spoke a vessel bound to Newport, which had been seized in Jamaica, but made her escape."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, to his friend in this city, dated March, 1786.

"The Portuguese with their six sail of men of war, have drove the Algerines into the Straits, and another squadron is fitting out to keep our coast clear, so that your colours may safely navigate to Lisbon."

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia) April* 20.

A correspondent informs us, that a young man, who knew but little of the world, was lately shewing publicly the pieces which he had taken out of the middle of some dollars, that he had cut into *half* dollars, as they are called, whereupon a gentleman present had the curiosity to weigh one of the pieces so cut out, and found it nearly equal to one quarter of a dollar: And that there is information from Philadelphia, that bars of this kind, thus filched from the people of Georgia, and shipped from hence, have been sold to one silversmith there, to the amount of seventy pounds weight of silver! Will the people suffer such plundering to go unpunished?

Extract of a letter from Ostend, February 8.

"Two ships are fitting here by some merchants, under the auspices and with the emperor's particular privilege, for the Newfoundland fishery; they are of 400 tons each. We understand that his imperial majesty has procured permission from France for his ships to exercise within the French limits; and that two will sail annually from this port. They are, however, constantly to use the Austrian flag. The present ships are well provided in every respect."

Extract of a letter from London, March 1.

"The new prophet, who has appeared in the Turkish dominions, increases the number of his followers every day. One very strong inducement is, no doubt, that he has permitted them to drink wine, which was expressly forbidden by Mahomet. Sacrificing to the appetite of the mob is the surest way to gain their favour, and this maxim will hold truth from the mob at Constantinople to the independent electors of a borough in England."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 25.

On Friday last arrived here the ship Charlotte, captain Andrews, in eight weeks from London.

On the 7th instant, an express arrived in the city of Philadelphia from the Western Country, and brought dispatches which contain the following intelligence, viz. That in the night of the [illegible]th of March, the hostages from the Shawanese nation, together with their interpreter and his family, privately withdrew from our fort at the mouth of the Miami—That several murders had been committed, both above and below the fort; two very recently within four miles of it, on the Kentuckey shore——That from threats and insinuations of unfriendly Indians, an attack of that garrison was apprehended; under this idea, a reinforcement is gone down from Fort-M'Intosh——That the garrison is well supplied with provisions, and plenty of excellent water within the body of the works—That about twenty Indians were lately seen near Fort-M'Intosh, but their intention could not be devised; and that several of their chiefs had been invited to a talk with Sir John Johnson at Niagara.

On Monday the 8th instant, two companies of the troops, raised for the defence of the posts on the Western frontiers, under the command of that experienced officer colonel J. Harmer, marched from Philadelphia for Fort-Pitt. They are well equipped, and make a very martial appearance, and will doubtless be considered as a seasonable reinforcement to the companies already on that station. Captains Ferguson, of the train of artillery, and M'Curdy, of the infantry, command the above companies. We learn that the company from New-Jersey, under captain Mercer, will also take up their march in a few days for the same quarter.

On the thirteenth day of June next, the subscriber intends exposing to public sale, at Upper Marlborough,

BETWEEN 1400 and 1500 acres of valuable land, in tracts of 212 to 235 acres; certified by the surveyor of the district in which they lay, to be of good quality and producing white and black oak, walnut, locust, ash, &c. with a sufficient proportion of meadow ground; which certificate will be shewn, also the patents delivered on the day of sale; these lands are situated from one and a half to four miles off the Allegana river, which produces a variety of excellent fish, and at all times affords navigation for boats, and frequently for vessels of three hundred ton, through which conveyance a ready sale may always be made of any article of produce; they have likewise the benefit of the market at Fort-Pitt, which is not farther distant than ten miles, and so situated that no circumstance can prevent its becoming, in a short time, one of the most considerable towns within the United States, it being a key to the greater part of the Western Country. One fourth of the purchase-money to be paid in one month from the day of sale, and the remainder in two years, on giving bond with good security if required, but if the purchaser will pay the remaining three fourths at the expiration of one month from the sale, a discount will be allowed of one third of that sum. t s

THOMAS HARWOOD, 3d.

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 20th of June next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather-beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about two hogsheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased.

The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, May 19, 1786.

JOHN PETTY and Co.

Have for SALE,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of spring goods, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash, country produce, or state certificates. 4 w

JUST IMPORTED,

From London, in the ship Nonsuch, captain Johns,

A GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods, which will be sold by the subscribers, at their store, at Pig-Point, as usual, for bills, cash, or tobacco.

We are much obliged to our friends, and customers for their past favours, especially those who have been regular and punctual in payment, from whom we shall be always ready to serve; and such as have been neglectful on that important point, we hope will now, (or in the course of the summer) settle and pay without fail or further notice, w 3

THOMAS TILLARD,
EDWARD TILLARD.

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the Head of Elk.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn oznabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

t f SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-saw, and can play on the violin.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Benson, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the meeting house in the Fork of Patuxent, taken up as a stray, a gray GELDING, about thirteen hands high, seven years old, trots and canters, has no perceivable brand, and appears not to have been docked. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Zachariah Gray, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

w 2 SOPHIA GRAY, executrix.

Prince-George's county, May 9, 1786.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act, entitled, An act for the further relief of the securities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince-George's county, and other purposes therein mentioned, notice is hereby given, that the several debtors of the said Thomas Williams, for public dues and taxes, (except the deputies of the said Thomas Williams, or persons who acted as such, or persons who are about to depart from Prince-George's county, or who shall remove, or be about to remove his, her, or their property out of the county aforesaid, or in any manner whatever dispose of the same, unless it be for the purpose of discharging the said arrears) are allowed until the first day of July next to pay and discharge the same, after which period, an indiscriminate execution will take place, (if the said arrears are not paid, on application of the subscriber, or such persons as he shall appoint for that purpose, he being vested by the other securities, with the whole and sole power of making the collection,) to prevent which attendance will be given on the 9th and 10th of June at Magruder's ferry, the 12th and 13th at Nottingham, the 15th, 16th and 17th at Piscataway, the 19th, 20th and 21st at Bladensburgh, the 22d, 23d and 24th at Queen-Anne, and the whole of Prince-George's county court week at Upper Marlborough, when and where all those in arrears are requested to attend with such receipts and vouchers as they may be possessed of, for payments made the said Thomas Williams, or any of his deputies, and where all persons may see their respective accounts fairly and distinctly drawn off, with the credits given as they stand on the books of the late Thomas Williams, which has been done at a very considerable expence and trouble, for the express purposes of giving satisfaction to the inhabitants, and to save the carriage of large and heavy books from place to place. From the inattention of the people in general, heretofore, with respect to the request made by the securities, for all to come and settle their accounts, it is to be presumed they conceive that their accounts are finally closed on the books of Mr. Williams; I therefore take this opportunity of informing such, that few, very few accounts of the most wealthy and respectable are closed, and as they have not taken the smallest pains of satisfying the securities, it is hoped after this, that such as have receipts in full will be friendly enough to bring or send them in, that they may be compared with the books. This will prevent their being called on, and steps taken that will be disagreeable; as he flatters himself that those who know him, cannot possibly conceive that it will give him pleasure to distress a fellow-citizen, nor ought it to be expected that those who are reduced by an act of benevolence, to the hard condition of being obliged to answer for the failure, mismanagement, and indiscretion of another person, can patiently submit to the loss of thousands, sooner than distress those, who have from causes not so laudable, delayed the payment of their public dues. But to remove as far as possible the distressed situation of the people for want of cash, good sound new inspected crop tobacco will be received in discharge of said arrears, at the following rates, viz. Queen-Anne and Upper Marlborough at 37/6, Taylor's Landing and Pig-Point at 35/, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, and Magruder's at 32/6, Bladensburg, Broad-Creek, Piscataway, Hunting-Creek, and Benedict at 30/ per cent. if paid by the first day of July, after which no one will attempt to complain if their property should be executed and sold for half its value, nor let any flatter themselves that their property, if taken, will not be sold, for the collection must be made, even should property sell but for a tenth of its value, as no further indulgence can be given by,

3 w RINALDO JOHNSON.

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding school for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tuesday, the second of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; also plain work and marking. She will give the greatest attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entrusted to her care. 4

THERE is at the plantation of John Bolton, near Elk-Ridge church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roan GELDING, with a blaze in his face, branded on the near buttock something like an X, about nine years old, thirteen hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

THE subscriber continues to receive claims against the United States until the first of June.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner
3X of accounts.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

West river, April 26, 1786.

RAN away from Mr. William Young, of Baltimore-town, an African negro man named TOM, the property of the subscriber, about five feet six inches high, thick and well set, round face, little beard, squints, and is about twenty-eight years old; had on when he went away, a felt hat, blue jacket lined with white flannel, black velvet breeches, yarn stockings, and strong country made shoes, with the soals full of hob nails; he was seen on the road to Upper Marlborough a few days after he run away with a snuff coloured broad cloth coat on. Whoever takes up the said runaway and delivers him to Mr. William Young, in Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at West river, shall have the above reward, besides what the law allows, and all reasonable charges.

4X JAMES CHESTON.

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall be brought in, liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and no claim against the state by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall after the said tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person so being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims: and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen of any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorised and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, shewing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

May 1, 1786.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 431 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chesnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

GEORGE BOURN.

February 21, 1786.

C U B.

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those colts inferior make sure fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON, } acting administrators.

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

April 10, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. wherein the subscriber now lives.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BOARDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crisall, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN DAVIDSON,
ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, } executors.

Negroes for Sale,

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

May 3, 1786.

THE subscribers being desirous to pass a final account with the commmissary, respecting the estate of Gideon Gary, deceased, do give notice to those who may have claims against said estate to make them known on or before the last day of July next, at which time we are determined to pass a final account, also those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the shortest method will be taken to compel them, without respect to persons. 4 w

ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay. 8 w

GEORGE HENRY.

May 8, 1786.

THE subscribers have for sale shell lime, of the best quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a short notice. 6 w

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry,
EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Watts, near the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, six years old, has a star in her forehead, and a snip on her nose, branded on the near buttock thus I, trots and canters. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. W 3.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.